



QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY GLEE, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR CLUBS.



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### MINNELIED.

*(From the German of Goethe)*

I think of thee when the bright waves are gleaming  
In sunny moon ;  
When from the lake's unruffled surface beaming  
Shines back the moon.

I see thy form when in the distance yonder  
The dust wreaths rise ;  
I feel thy presence when alone I wander  
'Neath midnight skies.

I hear thy voice when roaring mounts the ocean  
Below the hill ;  
I catch its echoes in the tree top's motion  
When all is still.

My thoughts are with thee ; wander ne'er so far,  
They hover near ;  
The sun has set ; soft shines the evening star ;  
Wert thou but here !

**SCIENTIFIC TRAINING.**

*The following paper was read to the members of the Engineering Society by the Hon. Pres. Prof. J. C. Gwiliam, at the last meeting:—*

**I**N the matter of education and training one must recognize the fact, that as civilized people, we can never be limited to the clearly practical studies. Art, poetry and philosophy were amongst the earliest forms of intellectual attainment. They are an expression of thoughts which are as old as the human race, and we shall never grow out of them. It seems strange that these attainments should, for so long, have *preceded* enquiry into the natural laws of the universe. Knowledge of the natural world and the forces operating in it has grown very slowly, while poetry and philosophy seem to have appeared in a highly advanced state very early in history. Time and racial temperament have brought about many changes. Whatever may be our mental capacity in comparison with ancient peoples, we are tolerably sure that we know more of the truth than any age in the past.

Truth is truth, capable in the scientific world of demonstration to all sane men of whatever race. And a scientific *fact* is true, and holds good in any part of the world, just as surely as a crystal form is followed in the rocks without reference to geography. All human beings as a part of nature come within the operation of natural laws. All are painfully alike in the hands of Mother Nature. But in the human mind and temperament we must recognize great differences. This accounts for the many different attitudes towards abstract things

which we meet with and, it is only on scientific grounds that we can all meet, and, if we possess reason, demonstrate and acknowledge a truth.

A distinguished Japanese, Baron Hayashi, said recently: "For centuries upon centuries we have had our artists, painters, sculptors, and philosophers—were we then barbarians? To-day we have added torpedoes, battleships and cannon. All the power and all the skill to destroy human life, and you occidentals say to us, "You have won your rank, you have civilized yourselves."

For hundreds of years and in many countries, languages, literature, mathematics, history and philosophy have been taught without any special effort to apply them to material benefit or to making a living out of them. These were the Light of Knowledge kept burning through the wars and ignorance of the dark ages. These were the offspring of the human mind without much aid from observation and analysis in the operations of the natural world. Since those days the human mind has been freed from many human restraints and with less prejudice we now look more clearly upon ourselves and our surroundings. Education of the scholarly kind is becoming to a man for its own sake, and in many countries, and at different periods, is as necessary for certain stations in life as a proper spirit if one wishes to have something in common with one's fellow men. It is sometimes the reproach of scientific training that it leaves a man crude, narrow and mercenary. But as I take it, a scientific training never ceases while a man possesses his perceptive faculties, and however unripe the

scholarship of such may be while within the University the training is such that it leads to a world wisdom which is never attained by any other class of men; classics, literature and philosophy are seldom brighter in after life than they are in student days, but the scientific man's knowledge and wisdom is *cumulative*. Leaving that aside for a moment let us look the situation clearly in the face, as it is with us in Canada, or in any new country. We have a country to develop, a country not naturally disposed to support a race of poets, prophets and philosophers. As it is, with us—here we are, and here we must make a living, and by education for its own sake we cannot make that living. There are many lines of operation before us; in most of these we must *push* because the country is young and there are few before us to open the door or *pull* for us. Business on one's own account, and the various professions offer a better living, and a wider outlook, than that of a simple wage-earner. Not one of these higher occupations may be successful without training, skill and self-denial. They are all skilled occupations and the remuneration is accordingly. To many these occupations look crowded, and chances few, but look for a moment at the great unskilled, and you will be forced in self-defence to train. Fortunately industry increases and men die, so that openings appear, and if they do not, we as trained men must make them for ourselves. In the *business* world we have it on good authority that a very small percentage of men escape failure or bankruptcy at some period of their lives. Hence, we

must take our chance, but fit ourselves to win as best we can, to feed, clothe and shelter ourselves and a few others and after that, or with it, if we can, acquire scholarship. Most of us have to take up some occupation as a bread-winner, and why not a scientific one? There is no shame in this. We are confronted by a very real question, the question of decent existence—not quite on the wolf basis of food, warmth and shelter but often not very far above it, when one looks things squarely in the face. It is necessary, and it is becoming, that we should concentrate our minds upon the practical side of life, necessary to apprehend our limitations and qualify ourselves for a foothold in the world before we attempt to shine in intellectual and cultured circles. If we refuse to face this situation we become parasites upon a hard-working community, or we drift into some occupation which is fostered and sustained by the credulity or ignorance of our fellow men.

Suppose that one has chosen to train one's self in some branch of science. Let us see what this training amounts to and what sort of human being is turned out as a result, into the working world. A scientific training is never finished while life and perception last. The mind after once being trained to analyze and to look for cause and effect in the natural and physical world which surrounds us can rarely lose the faculty—and it never lacks material. The perceptive and reasoning faculties are continually in practice not only with the physical and natural world but on every other subject which comes before them wrapped in mystery.

*Mathematics* gives us the power to understand the motions and forms of the inorganic world, the cosmos and the crystal, and it gives us the certain results of known data without taking refuge in guess-work and rule of thumb.

*Chemistry* shows the nature and material of the world around us; operations and reactions which are constantly taking place about us and within us, and we are ourselves as surely the results of time and chemical reaction as the plant or precipitate. Very close to Nature which is more our Creator than our servant.

*Physics* which places us in touch with the forces of nature, so that we may understand these forces and by using our mathematics apply them. So that by an understanding of them we can *deflect* them to serve our purposes. Never think we can "*overcome*" nature. That is a foolish word, fit only for the man who disputes on abstract things without realizing his own position in a mighty world, which is nature governed.

*Geology* which tells us an older story than the clay tablets of the Babylonians or the remotest legends of our literature. A story more instructive and more pleasing than the history of man with his cruel and foolish contentions over matters which no one knows much about. The earth is always beneath our feet, and we cannot travel and be blind to the earth's history. We may study these natural sciences all our lives, and if we get a beginning in our scientific training, I venture to say we *must* study them, if a man is a thinker and moves about at all, for they are ever

before him, and unobtrusively offer themselves whenever his mind is free to consider them. These are the natural sciences and they reach their application in the daily life of engineers, chemists, and geologists, any one of whom, can, by a little thought lift his mind from his own particular wheel and understand some of the workings of the universe. Apart from its general usefulness and foundation on fact, scientific training seems to have this virtue, it *enlightens* the mind. Where every process is sought to be understood, and proven there can be few dark cells or atrophied centres, for the light of scientific enquiry is so clear and searching, that dishonesty cannot abide it, nor can fallacies become grey and reverend. There is so much advantage taken of ignorance and credulity in the world, that it is refreshing to find an occupation where these are not needed to make a living. One does not underrate the value of general scholarships as an ornament which becomes a man more and more as he reaches eminence, but as premised at the beginning of this address the vital question is an honest and instructive livelihood, and our conditions call for the application of knowledge to convert the wilderness—into a fit place of habitation for our friends the poets and philosophers. In trained men there are two extremes, one is the extremely scholarly and theoretical, the other is the extremely practical. Both lose a large part of their natural heritage, the wisdom of the world, which is a greater thing than the scholarships of any age or the material advancement of any age. At one extreme is the man of books with a world—little as he sees of it,



tinged with unreality, where the great facts of life and existence are only ideas or words. At the other extreme a man of this type described by Hamilton Smith when asked his opinion of various engineers, "Your English engineer wants to leave work at four o'clock in the afternoon to play cricket; your German to drink beer, —but the American engineer *never lets up*, he works all day and in the evening he is thinking of his work." This is intemperance in work. Such a concentration upon one specialty will surely cause a man to lose the faculty of comparison, perspective and perception; instead of a wonderful creature trained to see the human and natural world with clear eyes we shall have a man of narrow vision to whom the outer world is a wilderness, and his own path the limit of his contact with it, until one day he tumbles unexpectedly into his grave. Then, I think, he must awaken for a moment to the knowledge of all that he has missed.

Mr. Rickard of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" in his comments upon an address of Mr. Sexton's to the students of Dalhousie gives us a better view of a scientific man when he says, "If the profession of Mining Engineering has reached no higher philosophy than that of Wall Street or Throgmorton Avenue, it is obtuse indeed: If the varied experiences, their own and others, the hardships of the trail and the luxuries of the city; the great silence of the mountains and the unresting noisiness of the streets; the poverty of the peon and the wealth of high finance; if all of these in constant contrast, do not make a man

something of a philosopher on his own account then he is indeed as unimpressible as the wooden Indian of the tobacconist." This should be true of all scientific thinkers who meet nature and their fellow men at first hand, and really absorb some of the wisdom of fundamental principles. It should be a consolation to us that what we may lack in scholarly attainments we make up in breadth of view, and, seeing that our powers are limited it is an open question whether they are not well employed in getting at the truths of the universe, by a constant contact with its laws, and its inhabitants, on first principles. For we not only deal with the laws of matter and force but with our fellow-man in a way not possible to the priest, the scholar or the man on the street, all of whom meet men on their guard. We get what one might call *understanding* which is the beginning of *wisdom*. And I think, it may be, that out of science will come more truth, hope and salvation, than we can expect from any other scholarly attainments. Not that scholarship is undesirable but we must realize our situation, grasp the *understanding* and *enlightenment* of the times, and add what grace we can by scholarship.

#### PATCHWORK.

Some rainbow shreds of hope and joy;  
Faith's golden stripes without alloy;  
Scraps of Ambition bright to see;  
A few white threads of Charity;  
Much of the purple cloth of Pain;  
Lo 'e's fabric, like a golden vein  
Between the strands of Hate and Strife;  
Such is the patchwork we call Life.

—Ex.

### THE UNIVERSITY IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

AS the Journal has undertaken the useful work of keeping the relation between the inter-mural and extra-mural friends of Queen's fresh and green, a few jottings regarding the University's place in the commonwealth may not be out of place.

"The University is the birth-place of ideas," a distinguished college leader used to say. In saying this he did not intend to be understood as saying the university is the only place where ideas come into the world. He knew far too well what the miner and the engineer and the builder and the weaver and the agriculturist had done to launch any such foolish sentiment as that. What he did mean was that the university, when it proves equal to its privileges, is friendly to any idea that points to man's welfare. It gives such an idea a home and an atmosphere and cherishes it till it can successfully make its way in the world.

There are those who declare that a university has no place in a community of bread-winners or that if it has any place at all in such a community it is a very secondary place. Persons who argue in this way declare in favor of what they call practical education is opposed to university education, an education that in their judgment is a sort of caper-in-the-mist. Now it has been shown times without number that the university is the friend of the full dinner pail as well as the patron of the gown. Germany's industrial development stands in close relation to the German university laboratories. There is a sort of short course, hand-to-mouth application of science

to agriculture and to manufacturing that justifies the cry for the industrial school, but such still-born scientists have their day, and then they are displaced by others who picked up a never-made-to-order method as they galloped past. But it has been found that the man of permanent resource is the man who has acquired the rudiments of his skill and his habits of thought under the careful training of one who has mastered the underlying principles of the whole subject. The mind refuses to do its best work for any hand-to-mouth master. It must deal with the subject disinterestedly and report its finding from the facts impartially. Men who have wrought in this spirit have given the world its greatest help, in commerce, in building, in agriculture as well as in reflection.

The danger that lurks in waiting for the student is that he be a mere retailer of other men's ideas. He may learn to swear allegiance to a professor but be utterly ignorant of the principles which his professor values so highly. He may be as impersonal as a grain spout and as dead as a phonograph. When an automaton of this character goes out clad in his college sheep-skin the men and women of keen, practical good sense soon take his measure and relegate him to the lumber-room and to the rag-man—or to other places congenial to cast-off ideas. When universities allow mummy-like creatures to carry off the college honours in theology, arts, and medicine it is little wonder that men of keen, practical sense pass by the university with her graduates and professors with illconcealed contempt. There are university men in

Canada by the score, who are a positive menace to the sick, who do not make for righteousness between man and man, and whose lips rarely open to give their fellows a good word. In so far as the university permits or encourages this way of doing things she is a menace to the democracy. While it is her duty to teach any who ask of her, it is even more her duty to refuse to allow others to endanger the public weal by her authority. Only those who hold ideas freely and who allow their minds to play around problems with no end in view but the truth, should be allowed academic standing. The university that does not or will not strive for this should surrender her charter.

The university man on graduating finds problems waiting him that will tax him most to heart-breaking, but if his mind be but honest and his training worth while, he will never despair. He may find a vast difference between the city that Plato or Augustine or St. John saw and the community in which he lives, but, if he is the man he should be he will come to see that his fellow citizens are his fellow servants too. So far from coddling himself in Olympian aloofness from his brethren who have not had his privileges, he will gladly do his part to give the ideas he learned to venerate in college a habitation and a body in the democracy of which he himself is a living member.—J. A.

#### NOVEMBER.

All dead are the beautiful flowers,  
 Their stalks lie stiff and brown,  
 And the dismal November showers  
 Fall cold on the fallow ground.

At this time when Nature seems dying,  
 And all her beauty has fled,  
 Should we think of our brothers low lying  
 In the dreary abodes of the dead :

Should we pray for the souls of them burning  
 In penitential fire,  
 And help them quiet their yearning,  
 And reach their hearts' desire ;

And know that the time now fleeting  
 Brings us nearer to our Judge,  
 And prepare ourselves for the meeting,  
 As onward through life we trudge.

But just as Nature, now dying,  
 At the coming of Spring will revive,  
 So those in their graves now lying,  
 In the Resurrection will live.—*Ex.*



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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF	-	-	J. C. McConachie, B.A.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR	-	-	A. M. Bothwell.
MANAGING EDITOR	-	-	D. A. McKeracher, B.A.

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## Editorials.

### STUDENTS VS. UNIVERSITY.

THE students of Queen's have long been noted for their aggressiveness and enthusiasm in regard to the needs of the University. These qualities they have exercised on various occasions when assistance from some source was required. For some time back the graduating "Year's" have endeavored to leave behind them some useful memorial of their love for their Alma Mater. There are two outstanding monuments of this sort of beneficence already recorded in the U.D.B., namely, the 'or Fellowship and the Grant Hall. The success of these undertakings has inspired the student body to widen their influence by becoming a property-owning corporation within the University. The Athletic Committee of the Alma Mater Society purchased the athletic field

and fitted it up into a first class field for sports and football. Not satisfied with this the A.M.S. had fully decided to proceed at once to raise funds for a gymnasium which it expected to hold under conditions similar to those under which the Athletic field is held.

All this enthusiasm and devotion to the University is very commendable, but there is always the danger that the students will begin to think they are a much more important factor in University politics than they really are. They very soon begin to think that their slightest wish must be heeded and that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of any project they proposed to undertake. The late gymnasium scheme is a case in point, and the condition of that enterprise at the present time illustrates most effectively the fact that there cannot be two separate bodies in the University having power to exploit different projects that require an appeal to the generosity of our friends. The University is larger than the A. M. S. and it should have the final voice in all matters where gifts from benefactors are required. The A.M. S. ought not to move in such questions without authority or permission from the governing board; indeed we think the society should have no power to do so even if it had the will.

In the last number of the Journal it was stated that all arrangements were made to begin raising the funds for a new gymnasium. Everything was settled and voted through the A. M. S. All the committee had to do was to secure the consent of the Finance Committee of the University. When the scheme was presented to these well-trained financiers, they ap-

proved of the plans and complimented the promoters but could not see why they should increase the great burden of the University, or injure the prospects of securing the endowment, now being sought for, by launching another enterprise side by side with it. Accordingly they requested the A.M.S. to withdraw their scheme on behalf of the larger interests and greater needs of the whole University. To this request the A.M.S. readily acceded. They all saw quite plainly that their hot enthusiasm had been misdirected and that the requirements of the University as a whole were the first to be considered.

This little incident has shown us as students the utter folly of imagining that we have any claim on the University constituency, to collect money for any purpose, without the consent of the University authorities. This is really a new idea to many of us but, it is a perfectly sound principle for the University to follow. The recognition of this right has had a very sobering influence on the members of the A.M.S. and instead of causing any division between the Council and the students, it has really brought them closer together in sympathy and interests than they have ever been before. The student body has realized that it is not a separate unit within a great circumscribing institution, but that it is a vital part of the one great unit, having interests, not separate from, but absolutely bound up with the welfare of the whole.

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This is the season when editors have little heart to write and little to write about. The pressure of work,

too long delayed, does not fail to make very insistent demands for a little attention in the eleventh hour, and unless we are absolutely reckless, we display strong disposition to hearken unto these promptings of fear and thus to bend our energies on books, synopses, notes, etc., rather than to dissipate our time thinking of profound topics for publication in the College Journal. However, we have the consolation of knowing that it matters very little what we write at this season, no one will venture to read it anyway.

We have been tempted to deal with the political situation in Russia and to express some opinions regarding the causes behind the eruption that has recently broken out there; but this seemed to us a worse than useless task under the special circumstances. The far East presents a very inviting topic for reflections, but it has been worn almost threadbare by the popular press the world over until it seems that everything *new* that is written we have read or heard a dozen times before; and besides the college man, more than all others, has given up reading the tedious details of war to make preparations for his own conflict with the "invisible powers of darkness," known as examiners.

Besides these European and Asiatic problems which seemed inviting there is our own North West school question. This has special interest for University men and educationists in Canada. That sacred and inviolable old Confederation Act—which has been to Canada like Chinese wooden shoes upon the feet of Johnny Canuck—has proven intolerable in almost every provision that referred

to future conditions, but has been tenaciously adhered to as a most sacred piece of legislation by the advocates of the most vicious thing—the Separate School. The people of the United States have no such system and the Roman Catholic minority themselves there would not tolerate its introduction. Why should Canada be saddled with such a pernicious system forever just because one province, or rather one religious body finds that it serves an important ecclesiastical purpose? Let the North West work out its own educational system; it is time enough to grant Separate Schools when all other plans have failed. It is time enough to fall back on the Acts of the last century or of two centuries ago, when the minority are suffering from the oppression of the ruling class.

But we must not discuss any of these topics, inviting as they are, and seasonable as they are. The one thing that students don't want to do now is to discuss anything or read anything that does not smell of examinations.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Exams are coming—settle down and “plug” or you’ll get “ploughed.”

Seven more weeks? No, Three!!! Where has the session gone to?

The last session of the Mock Parliament was very quiet and orderly. The only motion before the House was one to adjourn the sitting. This the opposition proposed and carried, to the utter chagrin of the Government members who had so many important measures to bring in that

could not afford to wait. One would imagine that such an action was equal to a want of confidence motion. Will the Government now resign?

Let us suggest that something be made of Student's Day this year during the Convocation week. This should be one of the great days. This was urged in the Arts column in the last issue of the Journal. Think it over; the suggestion is a good one. Get some music and make it worth while for people to come. Indeed, we think the Faculty might be induced to turn out to hear themselves eulogized or—, as the case may be. Is it not worth our while to make this day almost as important as Convocation Day?

The Endowment scheme is progressing slowly. We hope to have more definite information regarding it for one of the subsequent numbers. What news has reached us has been very encouraging. No one ever expected that a few months work would complete so great an undertaking and those most interested are not disappointed that more has not been accomplished. Send in your subscriptions. Don't wait to be asked. Subscriptions from students on the installment plan will be as acceptable as any others. The Committee has not said this but we have little doubt about the truth of it.

“Don't be late with the material for the next Journal” is the mandate of the managing Editor. It should be all in his hands not later than April the 1st. Let every person concerned be prompt this time.

**DR. ESHOO.**

Elmhurst, Kingston, Ont.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Dear Sir, - May I appeal through your columns for a little help for your fellow-graduate--especially of the Medical College--Dr. Samuel O. Eshoo of Voroomiah, Presia. We sent him \$80 last year of which \$20 was given by the Chancellor, \$10 by Dean Connell, \$5 by Principal Gordon, \$12 by Mr. Joy of the Scripture Reading Union. Now he tells me, as requested, of his work, that he visited 400 patients, treated 350 patients, preached 20 times, taught a S. S. Class every Sunday, met with his Y. M. C. A. Class every Friday night during the winter months. His expenses:--Medicine for cholera patients, &c., \$200.00; room rent, \$50.00; board, \$75.00; horse hire, \$10.00. Will you not band together each faculty and give, at least 10 cents each, for this worthy, tho' far away, object. Has he no interest for you? He was students' prize man the year he left.

May I offer myself as willing to receive the offerings for the land of Cyrus and of Esther, a land so contiguous to our own India and consequently of importance to us. "Giving we receive." Thanking you for this space I am

Yours most sincerely,

ANNIE CAMPBELL MARSHALL.

The next issue of the Journal will be delayed in order that some account of the Medical Convocation may appear in it. We hope to have cuts of the medalists in Medicine and would suggest that all who will receive medals would modestly hand their photos to the Business Manager.

**Ladies.**

WE are indebted for the following account of post-graduate work at Bryn Mawr, to one of the Canadian woman-graduates at present engaged in work in that college. Five Canadian women are enjoying the advantages of its courses, three being graduates of Varsity, one of McGill and one of McMaster. The account given here is sent us by one of the Varsity graduates who is a fellow in mathematics there.

#### POST GRADUATE WORK AT BRYN MAWR.

As a Canadian now engaged upon, my second year of post-graduate work, at Bryn Mawr, I have been asked to bring before the readers of your Journal some of the advantages offered here for graduate work.

Bryn Mawr College stands foremost among the women's colleges of the United States. It has always maintained a large graduate department, which now ranks in numbers second only to Columbia east of Chicago. Special interest is taken in the graduate departments and Bryn Mawr possesses two fundamental essentials for a flourishing graduate school, an excellent faculty and a regular scheduled time-table for graduate work.

The policy of Bryn Mawr is to bring in the newest line of work by having on its faculty the best possible men; and its appointments are always made with a view to the necessities of the graduate school and with a strict regard to scholarship, research ability, and, the power to impart knowledge. Many distinguished scholars have made their reputations here and few leave except to go to a leading univer-

sity at largely increased salaries, among these I may mention, Mr. Harkness of McGill for nine years assistant professor in mathematics, Dr. Shorey of Chicago, Woodward Wilson President of Princeton, Dr. Giddings and Dr. Morgan of Columbia, and Dr. Weir Smyth of Harvard. Among the present members of the faculty are many well-known in educational circles—Dr. Collitz, Dr. Charlotte Scott, Dr. Andrew, Dr. Kohler and Dr. Florence Bascom—all of whom have been for many years on the college staff.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred upon the graduate of any college, who has pursued, for at least three years, graduate work in some approved college or university, at least two years of which must be spent at Bryn Mawr. In addition, the candidate must present a thesis, giving evidence of original research connected with her chief subject of study, and also take oral and written examinations on the work she is offering. There are said to be fifty-two women in America who have taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Bryn Mawr alone has granted twenty-six.

Graduate work consists of lectures and private study. Lecture courses of two and more hours per week are given with Journal Club and seminary in each department together with private reading, about which consultation is given at the discretion of the department, the latter is of special advantage in work on a thesis and also may lessen the prescribed time of graduate work, as all work for degrees is counted in hours. The lectures are given in the afternoon (sometimes as late as from four to six) so as to leave time for consecutive morning work and also to

allow teachers in the neighborhood an opportunity to attend these lectures. at present, the graduates number sixty-one and of these twelve are teaching in College Preparatory Schools of which there are a large number in the vicinity. Many find it a great advantage to teach and pursue some graduate work at the same time.

Special inducements are offered to graduates in the way of scholarships and fellowships valued respectively at \$200 and \$525. Here the Fellows are not required to lecture but are expected to devote the whole of their time to graduate work. Special terms, too, are made for graduate students and certain rooms are reserved for them in the halls of residence. The college offers these inducements from a desire to train women to do research work and to teach the higher branches of education and also, because a graduate school always improves the general tone of undergraduate work.

One year's graduate work here is a great advantage in securing a position afterwards as the entrance standard at Bryn Mawr is so high that schools all over the country are anxious to have teachers who understand the requirements and also the fact that they have done graduate work at Bryn Mawr is a guarantee of scholarship. The College, too, is always glad to recommend its graduate students.

I have not dwelt on the graduate life at Bryn Mawr but I am sure every one finds it a very pleasant experience. Living in residence, in daily contact with graduates from other Colleges in this country and other countries is certainly, in itself,

an education. We enjoy all the advantages of the undergraduates; for instance, we may engage in any sports as tennis, grass hockey, basket ball, lacrosse, base-ball, swimming, water-polo and in gymnasium work. We have our own Graduate Club and, at our teas every afternoon in the club-room we have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the graduates. Also, Bryn Mawr is only a twenty minute ride, by train, from Philadelphia, so that it has all the additional advantages of a large city close to hand.

In conclusion, I may say I hope to see more of our Canadian College women planning to do graduate work and in doing so, I trust they will take Bryn Mawr into consideration on account of its splendid advantages and relative proximity to Canada. A year spent here is well worth while both from an intellectual and commercial standpoint.

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### Arta.

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A GREAT deal has been written of late years about the failure of democracy and the utter inability of the masses to rise to that degree of self-conscious development which enthusiasts had claimed for them. But to one who looks below the surface it can readily be discovered that democracy is not a failure in fact, at any rate, however much it has disappointed the philosopher with his theories.

One of the distinguishing features of democracy these days is the desire to open up, not only the secrets and offices of government to the people, but also the furled scroll of know-

ledge. In no respect is this more clearly indicated than in the modern desire of people to travel, "to see the world" as it is put. So at least Lieut. Peary states his case in a recent letter in "The Saturday Evening Post." It is true he ascribes some scientific objects to his reasons for attempting to reach the North Pole; but his great happiness would be to walk where no man's foot had been before; and then, the final occasion for rejoicing, to plant "Old Glory" in the coveted place which so many daring men have toiled and laid down their lives to reach.

This spirit, boastful and vain as it may seem, is after all the hope of the race. It is this spirit of democracy which would seek to unfurl the scroll, that leads the people upward. Where are the forbidden cities of the world now? Samarcand as Harper's Weekly, says, has become a household word. Khiva can be visited by any traveller who can get his passport viséed by the Governor General of Turkestan. Mero, the historic entrepôt of an oasis once inaccessible, is now a Russian railway station. Lhasa has been unveiled by the Younghusband expedition. Anybody can go by rail from Japan to Jerusalem, and the day is not far distant when the iron horse will run snorting past the tomb of Mahomet at Medina, and land passengers within eyeshot of the Black Shrine of Mecca. The Sultan, Abdul Hammid, acting as commander of the Faithful by virtue of the title transmitted to him by the last Abbassida Caliph, has authorized and helped to finance the construction of a railway from Damascus to the holy cities of Islam



..... Already, in imagination we can hear the station agent's cry, "All on board for Medina, Mecca, and points south!"

There is no doubt that this is but an expression of the democratic spirit. In all ages the dominant races have not lacked daring leaders; and in so far as the common people were permitted to join them in their expeditions, they entered into so much the more of democracy. The spirit of democracy is to take an interest in the whole world, and view humanity in its completeness, and not in isolated segments. The modern railway and steamship have made the whole world kin. But all these things have become possible because it has been recognized that each individual in the nation owes it to himself and democracy to assist himself—in so doing he lifts the race.

We are, or have been, too prone to criticise the people of the United States for their swagger, their self-possession, their intrusiveness. And now Canadians have been smitten by the same bacillus. We see signs of it on every hand. We are ready to yield to none in the estimation of our country's resources, its present development, and its unlimited progress in the future. It is a good sign. Races who lose confidence in themselves are already lost.

The point of danger occurs when the self-assertion is a mere obtruding of a base self on others; or in interrelation of base selves. Provided only when we do as we please, the thing is pleasant and, in essence, noble, will this democratic spirit do good to our country and humanity as well. But humanity must persist

through the race which is strongest in purpose to develop itself along high lines. The work of Queen's is righteous and must prevail, because built on this all-conquering democratic ideal.

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### **Dibinity.**

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IT should be welcome news for all of us to learn that the proposal to extend the post-graduate work in Theology, probably under the form of the Ph.D. course, has come up and bids fair to be satisfactorily settled. It augurs well (if we may lay claim to some measure of prophetic foresight) for the undercurrent of vitality in Theological circles at Queen's, for the continued high rank of our University, and for the future of the church at large. It is simply a marked expression of the growing recognition of the great value of more advanced work in Theological subjects to the church at large. We are moving very rapidly in this age in every department of learning, and not least in our own sphere of study. Probably no greater danger threatens the church than that of falling down to a second or third rank in intellectual attainments. The day of despising the value of the broadest possible education and culture in the church has, we hope, departed forever. This lays a high standard and heavy responsibility upon the minister. But never were strong, well-equipped men intellectually needed more than now. In our new country our immediate concern must be to man our churches and meet our rapidly growing needs. But in wise foresight the

church must see that provision is made for training her leaders of tomorrow. It is fitting that our Presbyterian Church, and Queen's, as her own college in a very special sense, should be in the fore-front of this forward movement. Thus it seems particularly wise that we should now be considering the extension of post-graduate work in Theology.

The immediate question is of course that of ways and means. That the work should be along definite lines of study and should be recognized by a degree is taken for granted. The question has already been discussed in the editorial columns of the JOURNAL and the suggestion made that instead of a D. D. or a new degree the present degree of Ph.D. could be easily made to meet the requirements. This seems to have met the approval of the authorities and the chances seem to be that the work will be outlined under this course.

The objection may be raised that such Theological work is a specialization on lines not strictly belonging to an Arts course. Thus the University must first of all be satisfied that in granting a degree, generally considered as an Arts degree, the standard of general culture and education should be maintained. It has been proposed that the course should follow the B.D., just as it now does the M.A. course. The question therefore is whether the student with a B.D. ranks as high in point of general culture as one with an M.A. We emphatically maintain that the advantage is rather on the side of the B.D. student. His de-

gree means an Arts course with the Arts degree, three years of work in the general Theological course and specialization in two branches of his work; a course of at least seven years and more usually of eight or more. Moreover the M.A. courses are specifically specialist courses and are not outlined from the point of view of a broad, general culture. So the University, we maintain, need have no fear of lowering the standard of the Ph. D. course by admitting students with a B.D. on a par with those with an M.A.

But what of the courses of study? This is after all the vital problem. It seems desirable in the first place that it should be at least optional for a candidate to take his whole course in theological subjects. To attempt some sort of a compromise between the Arts work and that of Theology and yoke together two dissimilar lines of study would be undesirable. It is a specialists' course in any case, and there is plenty of scope in our own field of study. Both the Old and the New Testament with their language, literature and theology offer an adequate scope for one department. Systematic Theology modelled along the lines of a course in Philosophy should furnish abundant scope for a third department. Then Church History or a course in the Philosophy of Religion together with the study of comparative Religions would make a fourth department. This is practically what we have in the B.D. course and it would, it seems be very appropriate that the Ph. D. course be regarded as a continuation of the work already covered for B.D.

This, we may presume, represents the general opinion of those students at present immediately concerned. That the course would ever be taken by any great number of students is improbable. For the great majority of theological students a seven years' course is serious enough and further, post-graduate work is out of the question. In the active work of the ministry there is not much time available for so heavy a course of study and probably very few could prepare it outside. But now and then a student wishes to specialize along certain lines and is able to spend a few extra years at college. It is for such students that the course is primarily intended. It therefore seems that the course should be so framed as to enable such students to take the course on two of the departments of his theological work, that is the work with which he is immediately concerned and in which he must work, and every opportunity should, we think, be given to encourage men to fit themselves as thoroughly as possible in this direction.

The following *ex cathedra* communication from his holiness, the Pope, has been put into our hands and we publish his pathetic message to his flock. The sack-cloth and ashes of Ash Wednesday had a double signification this year; for was it not on that day that the hosts of Israel fell before the onslaught of the Amalekites and Jebusites. But hear the sad story from his Reverence:

To the Editor of Divinity:—

Forasmuch as thou art the one of my flock whose duty it is to keep

the archives and record great events, it behooves me to make known to thee a great disaster that hath of late fallen upon the arms of Israel. The Philistines of Science having refused to meet us in battle on the football field did challenge us to battle on the ice, we straightway accepted their challenge, though we have no longer the strength of youth; and once again our battle-scarred veterans prepared to smite the Amalekites. For two whole months did the heathen warriors delay the battle until our hoary-headed veterans fell sick by the way-side, then, on a fast day they came upon us and smote us sore and brought our grey hairs in sorrow to the grave.

At half-time the score was 2—0, but after mid-day K.C. made an onslaught so that at the end the score was 4 to nearly 1. In no great battle, which Divinity Hall has waged have so many aged warriors taken part and fought valiantly to the death. But notwithstanding the stiffness of our joints and the length of years of our service we still hold out to Science Hall the offer which we before made,—to meet them in association football either this spring or next fall.

Yours paternally,  
The Pope.

The majority of the members of the Hall and several in Arts are anxiously waiting this week for the report of the Home Mission Committee regarding the summer appointment of students to mission fields. Many of our number expect to go to the Western Provinces, which seem to be specially inviting to Queen's men at present.

## Medicine.

### PROF. KNIGHT'S ADDRESS.

ON Monday, February 20th, Prof. Knight delivered a most interesting lecture to the Medical students upon the subject of Harvey and the Circulation of the Blood. In introducing his subject the speaker referred to the rapid advances in Arts, Science and Literature, which had been initiated in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, and which alone made it possible for Harvey to accomplish his great work. Before Harvey's time his two predecessors, Silvius and Andreas Vesalius, had done much to pave the way for subsequent discoveries. Up to their time nothing had been done in the field of Medicine for more than a thousand years. The church had been too busily occupied in accomplishing her great work of civilizing and christianizing the nations of Europe. When Andreas Vesalius began his teaching in Padua, Galin's work, written in the second century, was the only authority, and as it was considered the "inspired book" he found great difficulty in introducing his discoveries, but in the end was so successful that his work the 'Fabrica Humani Orphans' gained him renown, not only in his own country, but also abroad. However while he attacked the anatomy, as taught by Galen, he was unable to criticise Galen's Physiology, so it was left for Harvey to deal with this branch of medicine.

After his graduation in Arts from Cambridge, Harvey went to Padua where he studied medicine under the celebrated Fabricius. Upon his return to England he was appointed

lecturer in Anatomy and Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons, London, and physician to His Majesty Charles II. It was then that he began his work of experiment which occupied more than ten years, but in the end he proved so conclusively that the blood is circulated through the lungs, returned again to the heart to be distributed throughout the body that the older views had to be completely altered.

Harvey's great perseverance in spite of many difficulties stands out as an example to every young physician that too great care and consideration in diagnosis cannot be taken, for success in Medicine, above all other professions, sound judgment in every emergency is absolutely necessary.

From a student's standpoint Prof. Knight's address was a treat long to be remembered, and one more instance of the keen interest of the Faculty in everything that tends to the advancement of the students.

In the examination in Mental diseases, held some weeks ago, Messrs. T. D. Macgillivray, B.A., and E. H. Sproule headed the list, winning Dr. Clarke's prize. Congratulations.

We are pleased to announce that His Excellency, the Earl of Grey, governor-general of Canada, has accepted an invitation to be present at the Medical Convocation on April 7th. This year convocation ceremonies will be held in Grant Hall.

Good health and good luck to every one writing on the exams. next week.

Medalists, be sure you send your photos to the Business Manager of the JOURNAL as soon as the reports come out, if not before.

### Science.

**M**R. E. A. COLLINS was the representative of the Engineering Society to the annual dinner of the School of Practical Science, which was held in the King Edward on the evening of Tuesday, March 7th.

This important function was as usual a magnificent success and was attended by many prominent men in the engineering profession. "John" was greatly pleased with the reception given him by the Toronto boys. He says they know how to entertain guests from sister institutions and we have reason to consider him a competent judge of such matters.

Mr. Fred. Orr has been for some time been a rather unwilling guest at the General Hospital, has almost completely recovered and we hope to see him at lectures again in a few days.

#### SCIENCE-DIVINITY HOCKEY MATCH.

It came to pass that in the sixth month of the second year of the reign of Daniel the King that the hosts of Israel came forth out of their tents to do battle with their enemy, the men of the final year in Science.

Then did Logius, their chief, who stands higher than all the subjects by a head, call unto his men and say, "Ye men of Israel behold before you a craven and degenerate people whom the Lord this day will deliver into your hands. These are they who feared us drawn up for battle and even now await us. Fear not and slay from the rising to the going down of the sun, for the victory shall be unto the hosts of Israel."

Thereupon with a mighty shout they threw themselves into the fray

and the clash of arms and sticks on shins was so great that the heavens were rent asunder. Vainly did the Israelites try to uphold their former glory and the traditions of the days of their fathers. Vainly did their chief exhort and abuse them with words to which only the wise men of Divinity Hall are accustomed. Vainly did the clarion call again to the charge. It was of no avail. As was written of a mighty king in by-gone days, even now again was it written on the battle field on that memorable occasion, Mene, Mene, tikel upharson. Truly were the hosts of Israel scattered like mists before the rising sun or leaves in autumn before a gusty breeze, and the verdict was the same as in the olden time, "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

How are the mighty fallen! Where now are they the proud and vaunting who talked of craven crews and dread of armed hosts. Even their chief Logius was confused and utterly brought to naught so that he exclaimed with anguish, woe! "woe is me, I am undone, from perils by land and sea; from sickness and death; from Science men in smock and overalls. Oh! deliver us."

And so is it not written in the chronicles of the reign of Daniel how the prize was wrested from the hands of the Israelites and given over to their enemies, the men of Science. How these braves, stars of the first magnitude which shine in all their magnificence like a rhombohedron of calcite with doubly refracting rays, scored over the enemies as many goals as there are days in the week save two.

How H. H. and D. D. strove to out-

do each other in the eyes of the spectators by doing almost impossible feats and deeds of valor. How C. W. and A. L. time and again broke through the opposing ranks only to lose the rubber to the divines before they could find a hole between the posts, and how B.O. scored all the goals and G.C. suffered injuries at the hands of the inhuman foe. Also how "Bob" slept through the game at his post before the net and dreamed of happy by-gone summer days in Peterboro. All these are written and written deep so that no more need be added.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the trolley road formally opened February 21st, between Indianapolis and Rushville. It is the first of its kind in the world and expects to have cars running from Indianapolis to Cincinnati within a year. To the average observer it looks like any other double track, interurban trolley line but it is the first to use single phase alternating current motors. In other words the motors receive their energy from the high pressure, long distance transmission lines without the intervention of rotary transformers to change the character of the current.

Pittsburg is especially interested because this new system, which has many important advantages, is a Pittsburg achievement. In the Westinghouse works Tesla elaborated his theory of the alternating current and long distance transmission. The Westinghouse people reduced that theory to a practical working basis. After transmission the Tesla current had to be transformed at great expense and with this Mr. Westinghouse was

not satisfied. Years of experiment and study have produced the single phase alternating current motor and system, Pittsburg's latest scientific-mechanical triumph. Its future is full of revolutionary possibilities.

Several of our Professors as well as a few of the boys went from here to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, last week. Between Wednesday morning and Friday evening many very able and interesting papers were read and discussed by the members present. The most recent and scientific developments in many subjects relating to Mining were presented by members from different parts of B.C., N.W.T., Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces as well as from Pa., Utah., Ill., N.Y., Chili, Mexico and Main, T. H., affording a splendid opportunity to those present to become better acquainted with the mining, metallurgical and geological methods followed in these districts.

Thursday morning was devoted to the reading of papers by students from Queen's, Varsity and McGill. Those from Queen's being D. D. Cairns, G. C. Bateman and D. Sloan.

Prof. Gwillim gave a very interesting paper on "The Life History of Coal Leans."

Cyril Knight, who is attending Columbia University was present and received the President's Gold Medal, awarded for the best student's paper read last year.

The Queen's and Varsity students were busy in between times seeing the points of interest about town, the toboggan slide appearing to be the chief attraction.



On Friday evening a very enjoyable concert was furnished in the club room of the hotel which made a very appropriate ending to this most successful meeting of the Institute.

### Athletics.

ON February 18th the annual meeting of the C. I. H. U. was held in Toronto with a large representation from the various clubs. No changes were made in the playing rules of the league but it was decided to prohibit absolutely any intercollegiate hockeyists from playing in another league during the season. The following were appointed officers of the Union for 1906:—

Honorary President—G. Y. Chown, B.A.

President—M. B. Baker, Queen's.

Vice-Pres.—F. McKenna, McGill.

Sec.-Treas.—J. C. Sherry, Toronto, 'Varsity.

Executive Com.—H. L. Sims, McGill; G. Richardson, Queen's. C. D. Jamieson, Toronto, 'Varsity; Cadet Howells, R. M. C.; E. R. Fitch, McMaster.

At a recent meeting of the Track Club executive it was decided that as far as the inter-year championship was concerned the old practice of giving five, four, three, two and one points for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th places respectively was faulty—a glance will show that a 3rd and 4th place were equal in value to a 1st—a valuation which does not necessarily give the year with the best athletes the highest stand. It was accordingly decided that in the future 1st place should count five points, 2nd, three

points, 3rd, one point, 4th, one-half point and 5th one-quarter point. In regard to the Team Race a change was also made, ten, six, two, one, points being allowed for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th places respectively. The individual championship allowances remain as of old.

The quarter mile cinder track at the athletic grounds, though at present unfinished, will be ready for use before next autumn and then for the first time Queen's will hold her annual games on her own "oval." With the disadvantage of competing on a heavy rough clay track removed the time made by our runners should, in all the events, come nearer the records than it has in recent years. There are at least two new features which should stimulate our track athletics to train conscientiously during the summer. In the first place the ambition to break a record and thus win in addition to the coveted "Q" a silver-record-cup; and in the second place the possibility of forming a unit of the team which will represent Queen's in the Intercollegiate meet which is to take place on McGill's athletic grounds the latter part of October.

It is the intention of the management to engage a competent experienced trainer to coach those of our track athletes who may show by their performances in our own sports their fitness to enter into competition with the men from McGill and Toronto. Every student interested in track athletics is urged to interview the members of the Track Club Executive in view of participating in the fall sports.

The annual meeting of the Tennis Club was held on February 25th, and the following were appointed to look after the interests of the Club during the next session.

Honorary-Pres.—Prof. P. G. C. Campbell.

President—W. H. McInnes.

Vice-Pres.—K. S. Twitchell.

Sec.-Treas.—J. Richardson.

Committee—Miss Ferguson, Miss McLean, Messrs. Nichol, Mikaera, Donnell.

The Inter-Year games in hockey were carried through successfully this year and as a result the trophy will record the Freshman year as champions for 1905. The initial games had the following result:

'05-'06—4-3.

'06-'05—7-2.

'08-'07—6-1.

'07-'08—4-4.

The finals between '06 and '08 were very close and exciting—the first fell to '08 by a score of 4-3 and the second ended in a tie 3-3 so that the Freshmen won by the narrow margin of one goal.

'06—Goal, Playfair; point, Craig; cover, McKenzie; forwards, Shory, Templton, Richardson, Thornton.

'08—Goal, Swift; point, Baker; Cover, Carson; forwards, Sargent, Sweezy, Roberts, Nichol.

### Our Alumni.

REV. A. K. Scott of Immanuel Baptist Church, Iron Mountain, Michigan, writes; from whose letter we take the liberty of making the following extract:—"I am now in the midst of a number of large iron

mines. The largest underground iron mine in the world is in this city. It is 1600 ft. deep and between 1500 and 2000 tons of ore are taken from it daily. There is another mine just outside the city that is producing between 1000 and 1500 tons of ore daily. There are twenty-two iron mines in this county.

The city is a little south of Lake Superior. About one hundred miles from here are located the greatest copper mines in the world. One of these, the largest, is one mile deep. It is a very wonderful mine."

### CALENDAR.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Friday, 4.00 p.m.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY

1st and 3rd Fridays, 5.00 p.m.

ARTS SOCIETY

2nd Tuesdays at 5.00 p.m., beginning January 17th.

LEVANA SOCIETY

2nd Wednesdays 5.00 p.m.

Mar. 22—Business Meeting.

Y. W. C. A.

Fridays, 4.00 p.m.

Mar. 10—Elections.

Y. M. C. A.

Fridays, 4.00 p.m.

Mar. 17—Graduating Class.

Q. U. M. A.

Saturdays, 11 a.m.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mar. 16—"Carlyle as a literary artist," R. A. Wilson, M.A.—afternoon meeting, 4 p.m.

### ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of the A. M. S. took place Saturday evening, Feb. 25th.

Several minor communications were read, which were referred to the A. M. S. executive.

The officers of the Tennis Club were elected, all by acclamation:—

Hon. Pres. Prof. Campbell.; Pres. W. H. MacInnes; Vice-Pres., K. S. Twitchell; Sec.-Treas. J. A. Richardson; Managing Com., Miss E. Ferguson, Miss M. McLean, Messrs. Nicolle, W. Mikeara, J. A. Donnell.

The A. M. S. then resolvd itself into a mock Parliament. The next meeting of the Society was held on March 4th. At this meeting the gymnasium committee gave their final report, handing in their resignation. The report was received and laid on the table for one week.

The annual meeting of the Basket Ball Club was held, the following officers being elected:—Hon. Pres., Prof. Teague; Pres., W. J. Woolsley; Vice-Pres., L. K. Sully; Sec.-Treas., A. Book; Captain, J. A. S. King.

The next meeting promises to be an important one as the annual reports of the Athletic, Musical, and Debate Committees will be given.

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### Exchanges.

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**B**OTH SIDES is a new intercollegiate debating magazine issued at Cambridge, Mass. On its staff are members of the debating teams of over thirty American colleges. It aims to be Pan-American in scope, and to represent the entire debating interests of the continent. The February number gives an interesting account of the triangular scheme which is being tried this year by Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania. According to the scheme each university debates with each of the others, all three debates being held upon the same night and upon the same question, each university putting in the field an affirmative and

a negative team. The home team in each case maintains the affirmative. It is claimed that since each college must support both sides, this will insure that the subject chosen shall be the best debatable subject available at the time, and that it shall be fairly and clearly worded. Each college also can prepare for the contest by putting in two teams against one another in practice. The plan of course, has not yet been tested, but its outcome will be watched with interest.

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"Ooch, an' she sees ye're no wearin' the flannel ears ye wass wearin' last week."

"Ooch! naw, naw. Man, she had ann accident."

"And how would that be?"

"Man, she wass asked if she would haf a drink—she fery nearly didn't hear."—Student.

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President Elliott, of Harvard, divides the day for a student as follows: ten hours for study, eight hours for sleep, four hours for meals and social duties, and two hours for exercise. At the same time a writer in the February number of the North American Review, in an article entitled, "Should College Students Study?" estimates that the average Harvard student gives only twenty-six hours a week to study, twelve of which are spent in the class-room, leaving only fourteen hours of actual study. Evidently Harvard students don't take a great deal of stock in their President's maxims.

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The O. A. C. Review gives the following advertisement which appeared

in the Cape Mercury last November, 'Wanted for German West Africa, a man to look after one horse, two cows and three pigs. One who can impart the rudiments of French, singing, and the piano to the children preferred.—Apply by letter to L' King, Wm. Town."

Mistress—Bridget, these are ewers I hope you will not call them jugs any more.

Bridget—Thank you, Mum, sure an are these cups moine too?—Scissors.

"If you feel chilly," said he, as they strolled, "remember I have your shawl here on my arm."

"You might put it around me," said she demurely.—Ex.

#### THE VISION.

I went out to the hazel wood,  
Because a fire was in my head,  
And cut and pulled a hazel rod,  
And put a berry on a thread;  
And when white moths were on the wing,  
And stars like moths were shining out,  
I dropped the berry in the stream  
And hooked a little silver trout.

When I had laid it on a stool  
I stooped to blow the fire aflame,  
But something rustled on the floor,  
And some one called me by my name.  
It had become a laughing girl,  
With apple blossoms in her hair,  
That called me by my name and ran  
And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering  
Through hilly lands and hollow lands,

I will find out where she is gone  
And kiss her lips and take her hands;  
And walk and walk through summer grass,  
And pluck till time and times are done  
The silver apples of the moon,  
The golden apples of the sun.

—W. B. Yeats in McClure's.

When Rudyard Kipling was revising the proofs of "Traffics and Discoveries" this summer, his little daughter Elsie was seated in a chair in the same room. Suddenly Mr. Kipling began to sing "On the road to Mandalay." His daughter looked up in surprise. Her father kept on singing. Suddenly the child interrupted Kipling, saying, "Father, didn't you write that song?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, it seems to me you should know the tune better," she said.—East and West.

Stern father (to son)—"What time is it that you're getting in?"

Soph. — "About one o'clock."  
(Clock strikes three.)

Father—"Dear me, how that clock stutters!"—Ex.

Cornell's co-operative store, which was started with a capital of \$800, is now worth \$1,400, after paying its members the \$2 membership fee and a dividend.

Emperor William is suggesting a plan by which a professor from the University of Berlin will be sent to Harvard during the first semester of each year, in exchange for a Harvard professor during the second semester.

A bill recently passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature makes hazing a crime, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or an imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

Evolution, quoth the monkey,  
Maketh all mankind our kin,  
There's no chance at all, about it,  
Tails we lose and heads we win.—Ex.

Hebrew class lecturer—Mr. M., will you read the next sentence? Mr. M.—Hast thou found me, O mine enemy.—G. A. M.

A Cambridge mediæval History, similar in plan to Lord Acton's modern series is shortly to be commenced under the direction of Professor Bury.

### De Nobis.

PASTOR S-l-dt (with his back up against the hot water boiler in the kitchen, while some one above is drawing off the hot water). My! I'm afraid I'm going to be sick. I feel as if I were taking a chill. A few minutes ago my back felt good and hot and now I'm shivering.

The Pope (reading the science account of the Divinity-Science Hockey Match):—Well, it's an ill wind that blows naebody guid; Our defeat has driven the Philistines to their Bibles for language worthy of their victory.

SCENE—The gallery in one of the city churches.

*Personæ Dramatis:*—C-rns, C-ll-ns and C-mm-gs. Preacher anonounces that he will preach from the third

commandment. Each one of the Christian Scientists repeats *one* Commandment and each bets that he has quoted the third. The preacher reads his text: They are all wrong. Great consternation!! However, they console themselves with the most remarkable fact that there were three men in Science Hall who knew there were any commandments at all.

P-tr—(In the curling rink)—That's fine ice, I tell you. You can *draw* four feet on it.

MacE-ch-n:—Yes, you could draw cordwood on it.

P-tr:—(viciously). There's a *wood-en* joke.

Youngster to McInn-s Minor—"Say is your pa still lame"—Answer, not recorded.

Youngster (at corner of Union and University)—My pa don't like you.

Astonished Freshman—"Why, what have I done?"

Youngster—You come to see my sister too often.

Freshman—Indeed, who do you think I am.

Youngster—Oh I know who you are all right, you're D-n Mc-K-nn-n.

### HIAWATHA UP-TO-DATE.

So he killed the noble Mudjekeewis;  
With the skin he made him mittens.  
Made them with fur side inside  
Made them with the skin side outside,  
He to get the warm side inside,  
Put the outside fur inside,  
He to get the cool side outside,  
Put the inside skin outside,  
That's why he put the fur side inside,  
Why he put the skin side outside,  
Why he turned them inside outside.